

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED  
BY JOHN CAMPBELL.

**CONDITIONS.**  
The Minerva will be printed every Thursday morning at \$2 50 per annum in advance, or \$3 if payment is not made within 3 months. No paper to be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the Editor; and a failure to notify a discontinuance will be considered as a new engagement.

Advertisements, making twenty lines or less, inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. Longer ones in proportion. All advertisements will be continued unless otherwise ordered, and each continuance charged.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.

## NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED BY  
**R. KINGSBURY,**  
At the Brick Store.

A variety of Fashionable and Seasonable Staple and Fancy

## DRY GOODS.

Among which are many CHEAP and ELEGANT Articles. Also, a general assortment of

## GROCERIES.

**HARD-WARE, CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE,**  
**Hats, Shoes, Leather,**

**IRON, NAILS, &c. &c. &c.**  
and all other goods in all this week 700 Baskets Superior

## TURKS ISLAND SALT.

I have together with my former stock makes my assortment as general and complete as is usually found in a country store. The above good will be sold on my usual accommodating terms. I therefore solicit all that wish to purchase any thing in my line, to call at the Brick Store and examine before they purchase elsewhere, as my goods having been all purchased with Cash, I think I am justified in saying I am able to sell on as good terms as my neighbors; and am determined not to be undersold by any one.

**WILLIAM H. REDWOOD,**  
**COMMISSION MERCHANT,**  
**NORFOLK, VA.**

Warehouse on Woodside's Wharf, recently occupied by Messrs. J. & W. Southgate.

Offers his services to COUNTRY MERCHANTS, PLANTERS, and LUMBER DEALERS, in the SALE of PRODUCE and LUMBER of every description, & in the PURCHASE of GOODS, for which his commissions will, in all cases, be very moderate.

His attention being confined solely to Commission Business, and his knowledge of persons and of the mode of transacting business in the Borough, together with his thorough knowledge of the Country Business, will, he hopes, be found advantageous to those who may employ his agency.

Refer to Messrs  
Coke & Sheldon, } Williamsburg.  
Chas. L. Wingfield, }  
Robert Souter, } Norfolk.  
Shields & Ashburn, }  
Eds. Beacon

May, 1829. 17-12m

## Herrings.

JUST received a prime lot of new cut HERRINGS, which I offer, as usual, at the market prices. Those of my friends who have heretofore supplied themselves from my Ware-houses, I earnestly hope, will not fail to give me a call this season, as mine are as good as the market will afford.

**JOS. L. SIMMONS**  
May 28th. 17-17

## CAUTION.

THE money for the purchase of a Tract of Land called Mush Island, which was sold by the late William Amis, deceased, to Lemuel Long, remains unpaid; and the equitable right to the same being now in the children of the said Long, and I being their Guardian—all persons are hereby notified that I shall proceed to make said tract of land liable for the purchase money.

**JOHN D. AMIS,** Guardian, for the children of L. Long.  
May 29, 1829. 21-3m

## NEW SPRING Goods.

Just received, a supply of fashionable spring Goods among which are:

20 pieces Calicoes, all new style Plain and Figured Gros de Nap; Black, White and Pink Satins; Yellow Bandanna Hkfs; Gros de nap Hkfs, some very splendid.

Men and Women's Linen Hose; Brown Love Hkfs; Brown Cambrics; Brown French Drilling, Buckram; Oil cloth, Denmark Sateen; Belt Ribbons, fancy Vestings &c. Ladies dressing cases, and an additional supply of GROCERIES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, and MEDICINES.

All of which will be sold low for cash, by

**J. HEMPSTEAD, Jr.**  
Halifax, N. C. March 1529. 7-17

## Commercial and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscribers have opened in the town of Portsmouth, Virginia, a Commercial Warehouse for the reception and sale of Foreign and Domestic Merchandise and Produce of all kinds.

The following are the terms on which they will, as Commission Merchants, transact business:

Farmers and Merchants who may consign goods or produce to them, will be charged a commission of two and a half per cent, and NO CHARGES FOR STORAGE, if sold within thirty days. An advance in money will be made on consignments of country produce, upon which the usual interest will be charged. If the advance be wished in merchandise, it will be made in such articles as may be wanted, at cost prices without interest. The New York Philadelphia, Baltimore and Richmond prices, deducting therefrom the necessary expenses of shipping, wharfage, drayage and commission, as charged in those cities respectively, may always be calculated on in this and the adjoining market, Norfolk. But the subscribers will hold themselves bound, in consulting the interest of their friends, to avail themselves of either of the above named markets—and when prices will justify a shipment, it shall be made (if requested) upon the responsibility, and at the risk of consignees.

The correspondence of the subscribers with the northern cities, will enable them at all times to furnish correct reports of the actual sales of country and other produce, which they propose to make known, with the prices of this and the Norfolk market, to those who may consign to them.

They furthermore remark for the information of farmers and others that may be disposed to avail themselves of their agency, that their warehouse is so situated, as to enable them to receive consignments without the expense of drayage, wharfage, or exposure to the weather.

They will keep on hand and will always sell at the lowest prices

**Groceries of all kinds, SALT, IRON, NAILS, &c.**

**AND DRY GOODS.**

Their assortment of the last named is now considerable, and will be so enlarged as to meet the demands of the approaching season.

Referring to the following named gentlemen for a knowledge of their character and integrity, they respectfully solicit consignments.

**W. McKENNEY & Co.**

Portsmouth, Virginia, } 12-3m  
March 20, 1829.

REFERENCE TO  
Rev. Daniel Southall, Mr. Freeborough, N. C.  
John W. Southall, Esq. do  
Joseph G. Rice, Esq. do  
Dr. Thos. Barland, do  
James Scott, Esq. do

## R & J. DUNN & CO., State of North Carolina, NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

INFORM their friends and the public, generally, that they have now on hand their supply of

**SPRING GOODS,** which embrace a complete and very extensive assortment of every desirable article of

**Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS;** Amongst which are:

A splendid assortment of Silks. Several pieces 4-4 Satin Levanteens and Watered Gros de Berlin, quite a new article. A beautiful assortment of Fine Thread Laces and Edgings. A most splendid assortment of Fancy Calicoes.

A large stock of GROCERIES. A general assortment of Medicines, Drugs, Oils and Paints.

Hats, Shoes and Hardware, in great variety.

Which, with every other article usually kept in an extensive assortment Store, they offer for sale on the most favorable terms. Being confident that they can give general satisfaction as to price and quality, they respectfully invite their friends in town and country to call and examine their assortment.

Halifax, May 7th 1829. 14-17

## FISH AND CORN.

WE have just received a consignment of

**Herrings and Shad,** put up this season at one of the most celebrated fisheries on Roanoke. We have also on hand a few hundred Barrels of CORN, neatly cleaned and fanned; all of which we will sell low for cash.

**R & J. DUNN & CO.**  
May 12, 1829. 14-17

## State of North Carolina, NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1829.

**John Peeble** Original attachment levied on 2 negroes, Anthony and Nancy, and also the lands of the defendant, containing two or more tracts.

**John Nelson** vs. Same.

**John Lamberton** vs. Same.

**Willie Langford** vs. Same.

**John Nelson** vs. Same.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Nelson, the defendant in the above named cases, is not an inhabitant of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Minerva, a newspaper printed in the town of Halifax, for six successive weeks, that the said John Nelson appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Northampton, at the Court House in Jackson, on the first Monday in September next, then and there to reply to the property so attached and plead to issue; otherwise judgment will be entered against him.

Witness, **JOHN W. HARRISON,** Clerk of our said Court, at office in Jackson, the first Monday in June, A. D. 1829, and 53rd year of our independence.

**John W. Harrison, C. N. C. C.**  
Price adv. \$ 50. 21-6w

## State of North Carolina, NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1829.

**Simmons Barnes** Original attachment levied on a tract of land containing 117 acres, more or less.

**Nathan Rochelle** vs. Same.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Nathaniel Rochelle, the defendant in this cause, is not an inhabitant of this state; It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Minerva, a newspaper printed in the town of Halifax, for six successive weeks, that the said Nathaniel Rochelle appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Northampton, at the Court House in Jackson, on the first Monday in September next, then and there to reply to the property so attached and plead to issue; otherwise judgment final will be entered against him.

Witness, **JOHN W. HARRISON,** Clerk of our said Court, at office in Jackson, the first Monday in June, A. D. 1829, and 53rd year of our independence.

**John W. Harrison, C. N. C. C.**  
Price adv. \$ 50. 21-6w

## DIPLOMATIC AGENTS.

The following is from the pen of one familiar with the subject and capable of instructing those who, like our-elves, are not so much so. We recommend it to the particular attention of those who take an interest in our diplomatic relations and intercourse: for although we are sworn enemies to etiquette and artificial distinctions in society, we are all well aware that the forms and ceremonies of diplomatic intercourse are of greater consequence than at first glance they might appear to be. In regard to this subject, at least, words are things, and substance embodies form.—*Nat. Int.*

## FOREIGN MINISTERS.

A Foreign Minister is an individual sent by one Government to another, to treat on all affairs of controversy that may arise between them, and who, being furnished with a credential letter, or full powers, enjoys the privileges accorded by the law of nations to his public character.

Every independent nation has a right to send a foreign Minister; they also have the right to decide on what conditions they will receive one. Some governments will not receive their own citizens, or subjects (namely, France, Sweden, Holland and several others,) and it occasionally happens, that they refuse to receive an individual who is disagreeable to them. M. Goderike, sent in 1758 by Great Britain to Stockholm, was not received; Sardinia in 1792, refused to receive M. de Lemonville; and in 1802, Austria could not receive Count d'Aarmld, sent by Sweden.

There are three grades of foreign Ministers, distinguished by the manner of their reception, and the various ceremonials to which they are entitled.

1. The first grade of Ministers is composed of those who represent the State or Sovereign that sends them, and they have a claim to all the honors that their constituent would be entitled to were he present. These are,

1st. The Pope's Legate a or de latere.

2d. The Pope's Nuncio.

3. Ministers sent with the character of Ambassadors.

4. Ministers of the second grade do not represent their State or Sovereign, (indeed none but those of the first grade do); they are only charged to carry on in the name of their government all negotiations between the two countries. Of this number are,

1st. The Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

2d. The Ministers Plenipotentiary.

3d. The Pope's Internuncio.

4. Ministers of the third grade differ from those of the second only in the ceremonial of their reception, and in the consideration attached to their station. They may be classed in the following manner.

1st. Minister Resident.

2d. Minister Chargé d'Affaires.

3d. Charge d'Affaires.

The ceremonial, to which Charge d'Affaires may be entitled is not fixed, it depends upon the usages of the several courts, or governments at which they reside. They have no credential letter for the sovereign, or head of the government, and are only accredited by a letter to the Secretary of State, or Chief of the Department of Foreign Relations; we must not, however, confound them with the charge d'Affaires ad interim, who are frequently only presented verbally by their Minister at his departure.

The relative rank that each foreign Minister is entitled to in the country where he resides, strange as it may appear to us plain Republicans, has been a matter of great controversy; it was, however, finally settled by the Congress of the Allied Powers assembled at Vienna in 1815, that each member of the Diplomatic body should take rank in his grade at the court of government to which he is accredited according to the date of the

notification of his arrival; which arrangement has been since tacitly acquiesced in by all other nations.

The Secretary of Embassy, or of Legation is under the order of the Minister, he is only appointed to Missions of the first and second grade; his person is inviolable, and he is entitled to all the immunities of the Minister, because of his own public character, as well as on account of his being attached to the suit of the Minister.

A Consul cannot be considered a Diplomatic Agent; he does not enjoy the privileges of such, he has no credential letter, he is only the bearer of a provisional letter, and he can only act in his official capacity, after having obtained an exequatur, or confirmation of his appointment from the government of the country where he is to reside. Consuls to the Powers of Barbary form an exception, and are the only ones that are accredited and treated as Ministers.

The public Ministers of the United States have generally been men of great ability. Franklin and Jefferson would do honour to any age and to any country. The knowledge requisite for such, however, to be acquired by a man like every other knowledge, it is only to be obtained by study and experience; and it must be admitted that occasionally blunders have been committed by ignorant and incompetent persons.

*New York, June 1829.*

## COTTON SEED HULLING MACHINE.

We have, since our last publication, employed a leisure hour in visiting Fletts Mills, at which one of the new Machines of Messrs. COLLETT & SMITH for Hulling Cotton Seed is in operation; and if the very plain and modest description of these gentlemen needed support, would most willingly add our feeble testimony to theirs, of the peculiar merits and transcendent importance of their invention to the Southern States of this Union. It is, as far as our knowledge of Mechanical Science extends, altogether original—a new substance—through which a superabundant material used hitherto only as a manure for our fields, is at once converted into a valuable article of commerce, the demand for which must continue while a taste for some of the most useful arts besides many of the comforts and elegancies of life endures. Cotton Seed has been known for years to contain oil; but like the mineral in the unexplored quarry, its quantity and kind were uncertain, and something was wanted to clear away the rubbish with which nature had encumbered it. At length the desideratum is supplied—the worth of the extract is tested by actual experiment. The Machine now running in the vicinity of our Town, calculated at rather more than two-horse power, hulls and cleans a bushel of kernel in about 8 minutes, and the quantity may be increased, by enlarging upon the same principle, ad infinitum. It is ascertained that from a bushel of our kernel can be expressed more than two galloways of oil suitable for painting, lights, and other uses, worth at least 50 cents per gallon. Now, estimating the quantity of seed in the 8 million bales which may be applied to the purpose, at 60,000,000 bushels, producing 12,000,000 gallons of oil, at the rate just mentioned, there could be a net gain of 600,000 at once to the amount of our production, without mentioning some other obvious collateral results. What a prospect here opens to the view of the Planter! How much more valuable will be his future crops of Cotton than have been the past! The Hulling Machine will rank next in importance to the gin of Whitney—but may be as great an improvement on the gin as that was on the gizzard. A great lot of that ingenious contrivance is now in operation at Petersburg, Va.

*Petersburg, Va.*

Young people see officers from the valley, old people see objects from the hill.

## Commission Business.

**JOS. L. SIMMONS,** CONTINUES to transact a general COMMISSION BUSINESS in the town of Halifax, N. C.

He has secure and extensive Warehouses, and hereby promises strict fidelity to the interest of those who may favour him with their business.

For particulars refer to James Gordon, Norfolk, Va.

**Henry Mason,** } Halifax Town, N. C.  
**Andrew Harris,** }

Halifax, N. C. June 18. 21-17

## JAMES GORDON,

LATELY A COMMISSION MERCHANT IN FLYMOOTH, VIRGINIA, and will transact any business in that line which may be entrusted to his care, with the greatest attention and diligence.

Norfolk, Va. May 1829. 18-17

## Dr. Charles Cushman

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Halifax and the neighboring country. He may at all times be found at Mrs. Fenner's Hotel, unless professionally engaged.

June 15th. 20-17

## A LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post Office, at Halifax, town, N. C. 1st July 1829, which if not taken out before the 1st Oct. next will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters, June 30th, 1829.

A Henry Aaron,

B Overton Bernard, Thos. Burgess, Esq. Roland Ballard, Rev. Levi Bass, Miss Amelia Beaman, Thomas Brag, Esq.

C Thomas H. Carson, Esq. (7) John Crowell Esq. Benj. Crawley, Dr. John T. Clanton, Crawley, Esq. Jarrod Carter.

D Gideon Dupree, Esq. John Denison, Edward Davis, Edmund Dickens, B W. Davis Esq.

E Benj. Edmunds, Esq. (2) F Isaac Fort, Henry Freear, Col. D. C. Fenner.

G Geo. W. Gary, Esq. Arthur Green, Wm. H. Gray, Zery Gwin, Col. S. H. Gue.

H T. D. Heath, (2) Mary Hardy, Wiley Higgs, Martin Hines, Warren Harris, Sr. Mrs. Julia Hutson, Myratt Hawkins.

J Andrew Joiner, Esq. (2) Eaton or James Johnson, Isaac Joiner.

K Kintchen Kearney, (2) Rebecca Knight.

L William Leigh, Henry R. Lee, Rev. Lewis Lazard.

M Mrs. Phebe Meritt, H G. Montford, Bathi Moore.

N Thos. B. Neville, Miss Mary G. Neville, Goodman Neville, P. M. H. Pettway, (2) Isham Peters, William Powers, William Pope, James Jones Pitman.

R Henry Rawls.

S A A B. Smith, & Co. (5) Rev. Miles Smith, James Savage, John A. Smith, Dr. Sykes, E. B. Smith, Clerk C. S. C.

Swan Turner, Saml. T. Taylor.

**JOS. L. SIMMONS, P. M.**  
22-3w



**Mr. Randolph**—A Charlotte correspondent says that Mr. John Randolph, in his speech at Charlotte Court House, on the day of the Convention Election, "declared that he had

removing with the balance of them to the county of Rockingham, his former residence. Several of the negroes sent to jail belonged to the neighbors; they had wives at Mr. Bowyers, which was the cause of their joining in the plot; but the man

Mr. WM. COLEMAN, late Senior Editor of the New-York Evening Post, one of the most distinguished political papers in the Union, died on the 13th inst. in the 64th year of his age. He has been its editor since the year 1801. About

*From Buenos Ayres*—The U States' sloop of war Boston, Capt. B. V. Hoffman, Commander, arrived at N. York on Saturday week from Buenos Ayres, via Montevideo.

"The Rocky Mountains will soon fling their lengthened shadows over a swarming population of civilized beings, and towns and cities will lift their spire toward heaven, where now the lofty forests wave their branches. Farther south, Arkansas will soon become a State. Her race of glory is already beginning to be run. The waves of a restless emigration are sweeping away the savage hordes who darkened the face of the soil, and the landmarks of her progressive power are removed far into the south-western wilds. Farther north, Michigan is spreading her arms of empire far and wide, and lakes are about to be married to lakes, by the force of

By Capt. John E. Norvell: John Branch, Secretary of the Navy: his purity of mind, his fidelity to the duties of his office, and a long tried life in the service of his native state, prove him well qualified for a station in the council of the nation.

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# HALIFAX:

THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1829

The office of the Halifax Minerva is now kept in the house next above the Post Office, recently occupied by Mr. Henry Mason.

## FOR THE HALIFAX MINERVA.

Mr. Editor: A writer in your paper of July 2nd, who signs himself an "Old Republican," to serve his friends has made some harsh remarks on the people of the lower end of Halifax county. Vox Populi, another writer says "that the impression is generally and I think justly entertained, that you are not unwilling to publish any dispassionate views that may be furnished for the columns of your newspaper." If this writer is correct in his views you will publish this short answer to an Old Republican.

will commence by saying that the writer is well acquainted with the lower part of this county, and that he is certain that there is but one man who is a stockholder in any of the banks, and but two who are indebted to the banks. One of the latter mentioned is out of the state and will support the friend of an Old Republican. Now Mr. Editor, I really cannot believe that so large a portion of our countrymen can be made to read and trust by those two men, both of whom are friendly to the election of Capt. Pierce, who it is well known, in our last legislature voted on the bank question exactly as the friend of an Old Republican did. He must suppose us to be very corrupt and dependent to have formed such an opinion. An Old Republican says, that the profession and place of abode of his friend has been objected to. The first of these objections I have heard made against others of the same profession, for several years back. But strange to tell! a part of the very men who until a few months past were most active in raising this objection, are now the warm supporters of the friend of the Old Republican—which shows either a great want of confidence in the legal abilities of their favorite candidate, or are very inconsistent in their political principles. I have heard nothing of the second objection until a few days past. For my part I think it a good objection: for if it is not against the letter of the constitution, it certainly is against the spirit, that any individual should be entitled to represent us in the legislature who is not entitled to vote for the members from the county. It is well known that the people of town have a separate and distinct right of representation, in which the people of the county have no right to interfere. We can neither represent the town or vote for their candidates. Should we, then, be represented by a man from the town? Does a residence in town entitle a man to more privileges? Ought it to entitle them to more? I leave it to the good sense of the people of the county to decide.

## A SCOTLAND-NECKER.

## FOR THE HALIFAX MINERVA.

To the Voters in Halifax County.  
Friends and Fellow-Citizens:—Permit an obscure individual, in the undisguised language of truth, to address you on the all-important and all-absorbing subject of our approaching county election. You will shortly be called on to discharge one of the most important, and, I may say, one of the most invaluable privileges which our excellent constitution has guaranteed to the people of the state—I mean the right of suffrage. You, fellow citizens, in the discharge of that duty, should never lose sight of your own interest, and the honor and dignity of the state. Every thing is now at stake, and unless we step forth in defence of our dearest and best rights, we may bid adieu to the principles that actuated the sages and patriots of '76. Most of those heroes are slumbering in the grave, and we regret to say, that they have been succeeded by a pusillanimous race, who have trampled in the dust the rights and liberties of their fellow citizens. Shall we, respected friends, quietly fold our arms and suffer ourselves to be imposed on by a set of unprincipled politicians, who regard not the rights of their neighbors, so their own ambitious designs are accomplished. You have too long remained idle spectators of passing events. You should now rise in the majesty of

your strength, and convince those political demagogues, that you know how to assert your rights, and that you intend for the future, to consign them to the infamy and disgrace which they so justly merit. You have the power in your own hands; therefore use it to your own advantage, and elect such men only, as will serve you faithfully. Be not actuated by prejudice or party feeling, to vote for or against any man, because he is your neighbor, or has done you a favor, unless you believe his qualifications entitle him to your support. Every one who knows any thing, must know that there is a growing aristocracy arising from the influence of the Banks, daily gaining ground in this state; and unless you, fellow citizens, give a check to this hydra, double-headed monster, you may expect at no distant day, to have aristocratical chains thrown about your necks, from which you may, in vain, attempt to rid yourselves. It will then be useless to mourn over the ruins of your country, and the ashes of departed freedom. Your chains will be rivetted, and you must wear the galling yoke, notwithstanding it may pinch you as tight as wax. Turn your attention to the Republics of Greece and Rome: remember what they once were, what they now are, and what they might have been, if they had only preserved the purity of their institutions. From the example of other nations, let us learn a lesson, and teach our rulers and legislators that they are our servants, and not our masters: that we will make them attend to our interest, and thereby show to the world that we know how to preserve and appreciate the blessings of genuine and republican freedom.

## HAMPTON.

A correspondent in Randolph, informs us that a Coroner's inquest was held on the 27th ultimo, over the body of a man found dead in the Dutch Meeting-house in that county, who, as it appeared from his papers, was from Wake, and whose name was Titus Jennings Turner. The verdict of the Jury was, that he died a natural death.

We were well acquainted with the deceased, and we have seldom known a more extraordinary character. He was active soldier of the Revolution, the events of which he could detail with such accuracy and feeling as to render them doubly interesting. He was nearly or quite 90 years of age, a man of temperate and correct habits, of modest deportment and a considerable politician. He possessed a strong mind and retentive memory, and was exceedingly fond of reading rare or abstruse works. We have known him to sit hours together, pouring over some musty work of Divinity or Law (his favorite branches of Science) and scarcely ever withdraw his attention for a moment, until the declining sun betokened the approach of night. He was poor, and never having had any great relish for work, was supported pretty much by visiting from house to house, in the part of the country where he had always lived, circulating the "newest news" and occasionally instructing the children in their first rudiments for learning.—*Ral. Reg.*

Washington attended the inauguration of the elder Adams, in the simple garb of a Virginia planter—a grey coat buttoned up to the chin, buckskin breeches and white topped boots. He had never before showed himself at the seat of government but in a military uniform or in a full dress of the day, and now when he wore upon his person the badges of revolutionary retirement and private citizenship it seems as if the love and veneration of the people was increased ten fold. Neither the splendor of foreign Ambassadors, nor the distinction with which the chief magistracy of the Union invested the new president, could divert from him the public attention but for a moment. All eyes were fixed upon him even during ceremony of the inauguration, and silent and attentive as the crowd were, he could hardly move without exciting among them an audible murmur. When the ceremony was done, Washington left the party of distinguished personages who surrounded Mr. Adams, and withdrew to his private lodgings. The whole multitude followed him and crowded round his door with exclamations:

Mr. Geo M Ground has issued proposals for publishing a new weekly paper at the city of Washington to be called the American Recorder. This paper is not to have a political character, in the common acceptance of that term; but is to be the receptacle of important official documents, and of the proceedings connected with the various departments of the Government.

The Richmond Compiler has favored the public with the derivation of the word *Barbeque*, which we never recollect to have heard of before, but which has every appearance of being the true one. "Barbe, beard—cue (que) tail—from the beard to the tail—or, as the Kentuckians say, going the whole hog." It would not be a bad appellation of the whole hog party men to call them BARBEQUES.

## Nat Intel.

Large Vein truly!—A paragraph is going through the papers, stating that at one of the Gold Mines in Davidson county, a vein of the precious metal has been struck, which is eighty feet wide! Whoever communicated this piece of intelligence, must either be miserably lacking in information about the gold business, or desperately bent on quizzing the Editor who first published it, or some other mischief. No vein of gold, properly speaking, has ever been found that comes within 70 feet of the width of this fancied one in Davidson. It is true that gold has been found, in many places in many of the counties, existing in the earth and rocks, to even a greater extent than this story represents. For instance, in Burke, the earth is richly impregnated, in some places, to the width of two hundred feet! Yet no one acquainted with mineralogy, or mining, ever thought of seriously saving a vein of such dimensions had been discovered. It is somewhat amusing, to notice the extravagant statements made, and erroneous views which obtain abroad, in relation to the gold mines in this state. But perhaps it is not much to be wondered at: for it is an attractive subject, on which most people are incontinently led to think much, and talk often.—*Western Carolinian.*

Sharp-fur.—A few days ago, as one of the steam-boats came to the wharf at Bordentown, N. J. a very respectable dressed female asked a poor woman, who stood by to hold her infant a few minutes, while she went around the town to look for lodgings. The woman so requested took the child; but she waited in vain for the return of its unfeeling mother. She had abandoned it at the tender age of three weeks, to the questionable mercy of a stranger! The woman with whom the child is left, is named Grant; she resides at Burlington and is poorly able to maintain it, having a house full of her own children already. She brought the little disowned one with her, and intends taking care of it as her own. How striking the contrast between such benevolence, and the deliberate casting off of the helpless innocent by her to whom alone it ought to look for nourishment and affection.

## Philadelphia Bulletin.

From the Montreal Irish Vindicator, June 30.

The Weather.—Rain has fallen almost incessantly during the last three or four weeks, and fears are entertained that the crops, which promised so well in the beginning of the season, may suffer in consequence. We are informed by an intelligent farmer, residing near this city, that little or no positive damage has as yet been sustained by the wheat or other grain crops; but should the wet weather continue for any length of time, there is every likelihood that they will be severely injured. No rain has fallen to-day, and there are indications of fair weather.

A Sunday or two ago, a minister from Derbyshire being engaged to preach at Sheephead, took his text the 5th chapter of Matthew, 4th verse—"If any man will sue thee at law, and take away thy coat, let him have thy cloak also." In the course of his sermon, he strenuously enforced the Christian duty of overcoming evil with good, but to his little astonishment, when he was about to enter his gig, which stood in an adjoining yard, he found that his coat and cloak were both gone—two of them having writ-

ten on the wall with chalk, "I have taken your cloak, and hope you will give me your coat." *Eag. paper.*

By a letter from Worcester, we learn the following particulars of a very novel and quixotic adventure: Friday evening, a little before sunset, two gentlemen (to all appearance) rode up to the hotel, with a fine horse and chaise, and requested refreshment and lodgings for the night. After refreshing themselves they walked down Main street, arm in arm, and attracted considerable attention from the citizens by their unusually polished appearance. About sunset a man, post-haste, arrived in town, with advertisements, offering a reward for a couple of gentlemen who had absconded from Albany, with a hired horse and chaise. Our young gentlemen were immediately suspected, and accordingly were arrested and examined. They confessed themselves the rogues, and were committed to prison. After their commitment it was ascertained that this brace of rogues were females! They are thought to be about 18 years of age, and their novel introduction to the citizens of Worcester has already drawn to their temporary residence a host of curious and admiring visitors.—*Lawrence (Mass.) Gazette.*

A criminal named Abraham Poteet lately succeeded in making his escape from the Maryland Penitentiary. Poteet and a fellow criminal by dint of hard labor, removed the mortar from around the bricks successively, and in the course of three nights made a hole about nine inches square through a wall twenty-seven inches thick. Through this aperture Poteet forced himself feet foremost, and made his escape. His accomplice attempted to follow him, but when he was about three-fourths through he could proceed no further, and being completely wedged fast, he was unable to return into the cell. In this predicament, therefore, with his head in the cell and his legs projecting outwards from the wall he was at length compelled to call for help, and was finally drawn in by the aid of two of the stoutest keepers.

Counterfeiting on a small Scale.—The public are advised to be on their guard against receiving altered N. Carolina Treasury notes, which have obtained considerable circulation here. The alteration is effected by tearing a corner from a 75 cent bill, and the opposite corner from another bill, and the words "Seventy Five Cents" from the body of another, and fixing all these upon the body of a 5 cent bill, which is thus converted into 75 cents, while the three altered bills do not pass the less readily for want of the small part taken from each. We understand there is reason to believe that there is a manufactory of these precious articles in this town, where it is supposed the business is carried on to some extent.

## Exeterville Observer.

[Altered 75 cent bills, similar to those above described, were as thick as "black-berries" in Milton, N. C. about twelve months ago. Upon examination, it was discovered that they were manufactured in that place, by a "gentleman of colour," named Bowman, a barber by profession. As the method of altering the bills is precisely the same, we think it highly probable that Bowman, (who gave the people of Milton "leg-bail") has taken up his residence in Fayetteville. He is, as near as we can recollect, about 5 feet 6 inches high, and very stout bodied.—*ED. HALIFAX MINER.*]

## THE DOG OF THE FOREST.

In the unhappy and too memorable winter of 1779, when the corn, the vine, and the olive, were destroyed by severe cold in France, the wolves made dreadful ravages in the fields, and rushed with ferocity even upon man. One of these ravenous beasts, after having broken the window, entered a cottage in the Forest of Orte, near Angoulême. Two children, the one six the other eight years of age, were reposing on the bed

in the absence of their mother, who had gone in search of wood to kindle a fire. Meeting with no resistance, the wolfe leaped upon the bed, and sought to destroy his delicate prey; seized with a sudden fright, the two little boys crept quickly under the covering, and held it closely without drawing a breath—so near was the flesh that enticed him, that not being able to obtain it instantly, the murderous animal became more furious and began to destroy the covering with his teeth. Trifling as was this obstacle, it nevertheless preserved the lives of these innocent children. A large faithful dog, who had followed their mother, returned in time to deliver them; he had scented the track of the wolfe at more than a hundred yards from the house, whither their mother was returning slowly loaded with faggots; he ran with the quickness of the stag—he entered like a lion, and falling upon the animal, who had endeavored to secrete himself in an obscure corner, he seized the wretch by the throat, and dragging him to the door, strangled him immediately. The alarm of the mother on her return, was indescribable. She beheld the wolfe stretched upon the earth, the dog covered with blood, her bed in confusion, her children gone. Observing the distress of his mistress, the dog ran towards her with the most energetic solicitude, then returning to the bed, he thrust his head repeatedly under the covering, and by the most expressive signs endeavored to intimate to her that she would find there, that which she held most dear. The mother approached, and extending her trembling hand discovered her children were safe. The faithful animal, pleased in having saved the lives of these little innocents, by his eager carresses gave ample testimony that his joy was equal to that of his mistress.

James Patrick, esq. has been removed from the post office at New Philadelphia—Mrs. Canfield appointed in his place. Mr. Patrick thus humorously announces his dismissal:

Mrs. Catharine Ann Canfield has been appointed Postmaster at New Philadelphia, in place of James Patrick, removed. We thank the Postmaster General for putting us off so handsomely. While many of our brethren of the letter-bags have been hurled out of office, and compelled to surrender their papers, maps and mail keys, to surly looking fellows of opposite politics, we politely step aside to make way for a lady. Here there were no sour looks between the officer turned out, and the officer put in. While in other places, the newly appointed postmaster has entered the office of his predecessor insultingly by exclaiming, "Give me up your keys and letters instantly, it is our time to rule now"—and has been indignantly replied to in such words as, "there they are, and be damned to you!"—our case has been entirely different.

A pretty young widow enters the office with a polite courtesy: "Sir I am just appointed Postmaster, and will accept it." "I rejoice to hear it, madam, and am ready to deliver you the papers." "Does that finely coloured map belong to the office, sir?" "Yes, madam, it belongs to the office." "I am glad of that, sir, I will put it in my hall." "It will look much better there, madam, than in my cabin." "You can let me have the map and papers at any time?" "Certainly, madam, with any instructions you may require." A nod without a smile, seemed to say, your services are not wanted; I have a deputy! but the treaty of the surrender on the whole, was more agreeable than a similar one in a neighboring town. In fine, we think this mode of removal must have been adopted as a mark of regard, for the respect we had shown, during the late election,

to female character. Our forbearance on that subject has had its due weight at the federal city. How the appointment of a lady will set with the people we are unable to judge.

GREAT AGE.—In noticing a celebration of the 4th instant, near Raleigh, (North Carolina,) the Register states that "Mr. Arthur Wall, now in his 109th year, was particularly invited; he excused himself on account of being 'busy with his crop,' but said he would send one of his boys, a lad of 82, with his tost."

The mind of man, like soil, rises in value according to the degree of its cultivation.

## Edinburgh.

The Semi-annual Examination of the Male and Female Students, in the Private Academy of the subscriber, will take place on Thursday and Friday the 30th and 31st inst.

The public generally, as well as the parents and guardians of the pupils, are respectfully invited to attend. J. H. MORMENT, Scotland Neck, N. C. 23rd July, 1829.

## Quamkey Academy.

The first session of this institution ends the 31st or last day of July. The public examination of the session commences on Tuesday the 20th inst. and continues 3 days, on the last of which, or Thursday, the Greek, Latin and French Languages, together with the highest branches of English, will receive attention. On Friday the 31st, after a report of the progress and conduct of the pupils during the session has been made at 9 o'clock, a Rhetorical Exhibition is to begin and continue through the day. All interested are respectfully requested to attend during the whole time of the above exercises, or as much as convenient. RICE PIERCE, JAMES BISHOP, JOHN PURNELL.

July 15. 25—P. S. If time permit, the principal will address the audience on the necessity of mutual co-operation, on the part of both teacher and parent, to crown the blessing of education with complete success.

## NOTICE.

A subscriber having lost a note executed on the 1st January, 1828 to him by Robert A. Jones, for the sum of \$34 61—all persons are hereby forewarned from trading for it. On said note payments have been made, though not endorsed, leaving a balance only of about \$53 unpaid. JOS. B. LITTLEJOHN. July 20th, 1829. 25—47

## \$15 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 10th of August 1827, a negro man named ARTHUR, about 40 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, dark complexion, thick lips, stammer, and has a cancer on the bottom of his right foot. Arthur is a very good shoemaker and quite probably may follow that trade. Being informed, some time since, that a negro of such a description was seen lurking in the neighborhood of Scotland Neck, I have no hesitation in saying he has not entirely left the neighborhood. Any person apprehending and delivering said negro to the subscriber, living four miles west of the town of Halifax, near the Warrenton road, or secure him in any jail so that I can get him, will receive the above reward. JOHN PURNELL, Sen. July 22d, 1829. 25—50

## NOTICE.

HEREBY given to all whom it may concern, that the Lot in the town of Halifax, known in the plot of said town commons as No. 130, which I sold to Lemuel Long, in 1827, is yet unpaid for, and all and every person is hereby forewarned from trading for said lot, unless subject to the purchase money. THOS. OUSBY, Halifax, July 8th, 1829. 23—39

## FOR SALE.

A Subscriber wishes to sell a negro woman and a negro boy. The negro woman is a good house servant, good seamstress, and an excellent cook and washwoman. ALSO.

I have an excellent match of cream coloured horses for sale. They are very gentle—now in the other four years old last spring. For terms apply to THOS. W. GREGORY, Evans & X Roads, Northampton County. 24—309



FOR THE HALIFAX MINERVA.  
JURISTIC.  
Majestic muse, assist my lay,  
And let me write of love.  
Recite my theme in accents gay—  
Inspire me from above.  
Art never did yet such charms unfold,  
Heaven such alone bestows;  
Let us be dumb while we behold  
Celestial charms like those.  
On thy fair cheek the roses grow;  
Love sparkles from thy eyes;  
Lo from thy angel lips do flow  
Intelligent replies.  
Nature, my love, to you has given  
Superior charms—the charms of heaven

DAMON.

FOR THE HALIFAX MINERVA.  
TO MISS \*\*\*\*\*.  
I love to look at thy dark eye,  
And heave the tender, silent sigh;  
I love thy sylvan-like form to see,  
When fancy says perhaps for me.  
I love to see thy dark brown hair  
Flow o'er thy bosom, bright and fair,  
And when scarce fourteen years have past,  
How lovely thou wilt be at last.  
Yet ah, my lovely girl, I know,  
Like sun-beam melting wintry snow,  
Beauty will fade, and like the day,  
Shed orient beams—then melt away.  
To beauty's wreath thou add'st a flower,  
Which yields not even to time's power;  
'Tis worth and loveliness combined,  
A heart all pure—a mind refined.

W.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser.  
HARD THINGS.  
'Tis hard to love a pretty girl,  
When she cares naught for you,  
And say by day to be obliged  
Her witching charms to view.  
'Tis hard to see our fondest hopes  
Blighted while in their bloom,  
To see a long-loved friend depart  
Unto an early tomb.  
'Tis hard to see a great mind bow  
Beneath misfortune's blast,  
And see the sad remains of worth  
To dark oblivion cast.  
'Tis hard when fortune's wont to smile,  
To have her frown on you;  
And then the ones you thought your friends,  
Withdraw their favor too.  
'Tis hard to see the rich oppress  
And screw the needy poor,  
And turn away with insolence,  
The beggar from their door.  
'Tis hard to have a wife who seem'd  
All willingness and grace,  
But fore a fortnight you are wed,  
To have her slap your face.

#### INTERESTING MARRIAGE SCENE.

Married, in Hopkinton, N. Hampshire, by Eld. A. Caverno, Mr. Nathaniel Morrill to Miss Eliza Giles, both of Hopkinton.

When the usual ceremonies were concluded, the father of the Bride retired from the room, and in a few minutes returned with a new Bible in his hand, which he presented to the new married couple, and with it the following address:

"The business which has been transacted this evening, as respects you, dear children, is of no small importance. It is not like many other things transacted in this world, which may be done to-day and to-morrow may be disannulled; but this engagement is for life. The matrimonial institution by which you are bound to care for each other is of God, and what he hath joined together he forbids man to put asunder. Both of you are young, and but a little while ago, were by the laws of God and man, bound to your earthly parents. You are freed from that obligation and now are bound to each other by a sacred covenant that is to run parallel with the remainder of your associated days. Eliza, you have now become the wife of the man seated by you—you have taken that place where the decree of God calls upon you to be a help-met. Depend upon it, my daughter, that it will be

no pleasure to your father to see you spend your time in any way that will not tend to promote the interests of your husband. I charge you therefore to be strict & faithful as the sharer of his toils and partner of his joys. And you, Nathaniel, my son, will have much care devolving upon you; you are no longer to look out for one, but for both. You are to provide for your wife the necessary means for her own comfort and support, and that she may be the better prepared to administer to your own necessities. You should be extremely careful as both of you are young, that you give your wife no occasion to doubt the reality of your affection towards her. I might cite to you many lamentable instances where the lives of young women have been made extremely wretched by the conduct of their husbands, who have but too often left them to late and unseasonable hours of the night, and whose return was rather to be dreaded than desired. This, I charge you, my son, to avoid; to shun forever that, and every thing else which would sever your partner's affection from you.

New and unthought of duties will pour in upon you both from every quarter. Were you sensible of all your future cares & concerns that will necessarily demand your faithfulness and fortitude, you would be constrained to say, who is sufficient for these things? But the want of time and ability forbids me to lay before you all your duty. I, therefore, for your further instruction and consideration give you this invaluable, holy, and precious book, (presenting the bible,) which I beseech you my dear children to receive as the man of your counsel, and the rule of your future lives. It is the word of God, and these sacred pages contain your whole duty. The comforts you anticipate from the transaction of this evening, as you may have just reason to fear, will never be adequate to your expectations. But should you ever be so happy as to partake of the joys which this blessed book promises all those that love and obey it, you will be constrained to say that all that ever was told you, or all that you ever anticipated besides, bears no comparison to enjoyment so sublime. Then if this book is so valuable a treasure, do not wonder that your father should charge each and both of you to prize it above every thing else. Prize it above all your father has given you, or even above any thing that you may anticipate he will give you hereafter or leave when he is asleep in death, and buried out of sight. When he is no more, and you take this holy book in your hands, remember that he gave it to you on the evening of your marriage, as a token of his greatest regard for your souls and your bodies; and may God grant it may prove the desired blessing to both of you for his Son's sake.

Morning Star.

From the Halifax Record.

An anecdote has been related to me, of a character so extraordinary, that I think it ought to be recorded. It comes from a source entitled to perfect credit. During the revolutionary war, two British Soldiers, of the army of Lord Cornwallis, went into a house and abused a young woman in a cruel and shameful manner. A third soldier, in going into the house, met them coming out and knew them. The girl acquitted him of all blame, but he was imprisoned because he refused to disclose the names of the offenders. Every art was tried, but in vain—and at length he was condemned, by a court-martial, to die. When on the gallows, Lord Cornwallis, surprised at his pertinacity, rode near him.

"Campbell," said he, "what a fool you are to die thus! Disclose the names of the guilty men, and you shall be immediately released; otherwise you have not five minutes to live."

"You are in an enemy's country, my Lord," replied Campbell, "you can better spare one man than two."

Firmly adhering to his purpose, he died.

The way to serve a fortune-hunter.—One of those pests of society, a Travelling Bachelor, and a Fortune Hunter of course, who had long been the annoyance of the pretty girls and the dread of their daddies, has been lately brought to a dead halt in the piney woods not far from this place.

It appears, our gentleman, while making enquiries respecting the most noted heiress in the settlement, was informed by a person who smoked his objects and loved a good joke, of a young lady, who wished to get married, and who was as "rich as cream." Our hero was anxious for an introduction, and shortly was gratified; when, though the lady had a skin something the colour of a leather apron, with a stiff beard curling over the upper lip and chin, and a figure and voice not altogether feminine, our fortune hunter was charmed with her beauty and accomplishments, and professed himself deeply in love—the lady, on her part, appeared equally pleased with her admirer, and things went on swimmingly for a happy issue. The lover was impatient, and a near day for the wedding fixed. But alas! the uncertainty of mortal happiness! How oft is the cup of bliss snatched even from our very lips. The unlucky lover discovered, the day preceding that which was to seal his bliss and fortune, that a cruel imposition had been practised upon him—that the fortune of his intended had melted into thin air—and that the lady herself to whom he told so many tender things, was no lady at all, but that on the contrary she was a raw-boned, broad shouldered, bush-whacker of a chap, in woman's attire, with a huge paw of his own, and able and willing to poke it against his ribs, if he uttered a word of complaint.

To crown the misadventure of our wight, it is said that on his hurrying home with a countenance unusually elongated, and a complexion rather bilious, his kind mammy supposing he had caught a fever, forced him to swallow an unconscionable dose of calomel and combe and clapped a large blister upon his stomach—which, however, it may be imagined, was nothing compared to the blister which love and disappointment had already drawn upon his heart.

Marion, (Cen.) Telegraph.

From the Camden Journal.

MR. EDITOR:—In looking over a file of old papers this morning I met with the following advice to the Ladies, which you will oblige a friend by inserting in the Journal.

How to choose a good Husband.  
When you see a young man of modest, respectful, retiring manners; not given to pride, to vanity or flattery, he will make a good husband; for he will be the same 'kind man' towards his wife after marriage, that he was before it.

When you see a young man of frugal, industrious habits, "no fortune hunter," but who would take a wife for the value of herself, and not for her wealth; that man will make a good husband, for his affection will not decrease, neither will he bring himself or his partner to poverty and want.

When you see a young man whose manners are of boisterous or disgusting kind, with 'brass' enough to carry him any where, and vanity enough to make him think every one inferior to himself, don't marry him, girls, he will not make a good husband.

When you see a young man, who is using his best endeavors to raise himself from obscurity,

to credit, character and influence by his own merits, marry him, he will make a good husband, and one worth having.

When you see a young man depending solely for his reputation and standing in society, upon the wealth of his rich father, don't marry him, for goodness sake, he will make a poor husband.

When you see a young man, one half of his time with the ladies, and the other half employed in adorning his person, or riding through the streets in gigs, who leaves his debts unpaid, although frequently demanded; never, never do you marry him, for he will bring his family to want, and will in every respect make a bad husband.

When a young man who is below you in wealth offers you marriage, don't deem it a disgrace, but look into his character; and if you find it correspond to these directions, take him and you will get a good husband.

Never make MONEY an object of marriage, for if you do, depend upon it as a balance to the good, you will get a bad husband.

Lastly, always examine into character, conduct and motives, and when you find these good, the young man, you may be sure will make a good husband.

The 4th at Washington.—The National Intelligencer states that at one o'clock on the 4th, the doors of the President's House were thrown open, and, notwithstanding the falling weather, a most unexampled for this season, the Public Officers and Foreign Ministers generally, and a number of citizens and strangers, paid their respects to the Chief Magistrate. The visitors were received by the President and his family with the courtesy and affability which befitted the place and the occasion. The Marine Band enlivened the occasion with its fine music, and refreshments were bountifully provided.

#### R. & J. DUNN & CO.

HAVE just received and for sale at their store No. 1 Broadway, 3,500 PRIME GREEN COFFEE, which they will sell for cash; also a few Hhds. Sugar, all of which they will sell at prices unprecedented in this market.

They have on hand a prime lot of BACON, which they will sell on accommodating terms. Halifax June 1st 1829. 18—1f

#### SHOCCO SPRINGS,



Warren County, N. Carolina.

ON the first day of June next, the houses at Shocco Springs, three miles South of Warrenton, and three miles from the Northern and Southern main Stage Roads will be opened for the reception of Visitors. The great advantages of this watering place in most cases of disease and debility, have been so often tested by those who have attended it, that to such, it is only necessary to say, that all the buildings are in excellent repair and condition. The accommodations, in every respect, shall be such as my best efforts can effect, for comfort and convenience to all who may visit the place. To those who have not visited Shocco, it may be necessary to say, that the buildings are sufficiently numerous, and conveniently arranged for the accommodation of a large assembly. The private apartments will afford ample retirement to those who prefer it, and the public Halls are abundantly spacious to receive all who may desire company, and where music and dancing can be enjoyed by such as delight in it.

An arrangement will be made to have divine worship performed at the Spring on the Sabbath day, where such visitors as may choose, can attend preaching without inconvenience.

In addition to the valuable medicinal qualities of the Shocco waters, it is located in a most healthy part of the country, surrounded by a polished society, where an invalid can be restored to health, in an agreeable circle.

My terms for board, &c. will be the same as last year, viz \$1 per day for each grown person, \$12 50 per month, or \$8 per week—Children & servants half price. For horses, \$15 per month, or 60 cents per day.

ANN JOHNSON.

May 28, 1829. 19—3w

#### Midway Academy,

FRANKLIN COUNTY, N. C.

THE earliest opportunity to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has declined all public pursuits, and will hereafter devote his attention entirely to the charge of this institution. The necessity which compels him to adopt this course, is the surest guarantee for the faithful performance of his duty. He will be assisted by his son Daniel S. Hill. Here will be taught all the studies preparatory to any class in the University of this State. The exercises of the Academy will be resumed on Monday the 29th inst. at \$40 per session for board, and \$10 per session for tuition. The subscriber is prepared to accommodate the boarders, as usual, in his own family. As at this place, there are no temptations to extravagance, the students have occasion for very little pocket money; too much of this, always leads to idleness and dissipation. C. A. HILL, A. M. June 12th, 1829. 22—3w

#### For Sale.

For sale, a first rate Network made pannell double Gig, nearly new, either with or without harness.

#### ALSO;

A good work horse, who rides tolerable well. They can be bought either for cash or on a long credit. Apply at the Brick store. Halifax, 8th July 1829. 23—1f

#### FOR SALE, AT THE POST OFFICE, IN THIS PLACE.

The following Articles, to wit: BACON, LIME, HERPINGS, SHAD, Stained Curtain Bedsteads, WINDSOR CHAIRS, LEATHER, WAGON COLLARS, FLOUR, TOBACCO.

ALSO—The following articles: Bottle Corks, Fly Stone, Termerick Liquid Blacking, Ginger, Spice Vanonian Red Red Lead White Lead, Verdigris, Nutman's Drops, Onoelldoc Nutmegs, Allum, Letheridge Ink Powder, Pearl Ash Ground Paint Brushes Assorted

Shaving Boxes and Soap Spanish Whiting, Turkey Umber Cream Yellow, Prussian Blue Durable Ink, Staughton's Bitters Tooth Brushes, Mace, Snuff Boxes Spanish Annatto do Blueing do Indigo Shaving Brushes, Razor Blank Warrants Almanacs

JUST RECEIVED, in addition to the above articles, some Drab and Blue Cloths and Cassimeres, Violins, Bridges and Strings for ditto, Flutes, Pipes, Brier Scythes, Spirits Turpentine, country made Russet and Black Shoes, Fur Hats, a complete assortment of Garden Seeds, Candles, Wafers, Gentlemen's and Ladies' Plaid Cloaks. Also—a few bushels Ewapon Tea, an article which is but seldom offered in our market, and one that never fails to insure one thing that is sought for by all, viz: HEALTH, where it is regularly used. I speak not without experience.

All of the above articles will be sold very low, for Cash only. JOS. L. SIMMONS. Halifax, Feb. 6th, 1829. 3—

#### A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Halifax, N. C. 1st July, 1829, which if not taken out before the 1st October next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters. June 30th, 1829.

A. Samuel L. Arrington, Benj W. Auer. B. Daniel Basdel, Thos Branch, Esq. Miss Frances Boon, David Barrow, Jesse Butt. C. Charles Cole, Joshua Cole. D. William W. Daniel. E. Ransom Ethridge. H. Benj. F. Halsey, A. A. Hepburn. J. Robert Jelks, Miss Martha A. Jelks. L. Hyram Langford, Miss Lucy S. Lewis, Miss Sarah N. Lane. M. Alfred W. Moore. N. Thomas Nicholson 2, Gifford Nicholson 2. P. Richard Parker, John Powell, Wiley Powell, Jesse Powell, Henry Pitts, Mrs. Polley Parker, William Pettit. S. Mrs. Mary W. Simmons, Thomas Shields, sen'r. T. Maj. Paresmus Tillery. W. Joseph Wilkerson, Thomas Willey, Jacob Wood, Mason L. Wiggins 2, Cordy Whitehead, S. Whitaker. JESSE SOUTHALL, P. M. May 28, 1829. 19—3w

#### Navy Beef and Pork.

NAVY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, Washington, 17th June, 1829.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 1st of September next, for the supply of 3000 BBLs. NAVY BEEF, and 2400 BBLs. NAVY PORK, for the use of the United States Navy Service, 1000 BBLs. of BEEF, and 800 BBLs. of PORK, to be delivered at each of the United States Navy Yards, Charlestown, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New York; and Norfolk, Virginia; and the whole quantity must be delivered at each and every Navy Yard by the first of April, 1830. The whole quantity of the said Beef and Pork must be of the best quality. The Beef must be packed from well fattened cattle, weighing not less than 480 pounds in the quarter, or 800 pounds on the leg; all the legs, leg-rouds, chucks, cheeks, and the neck of the animal must be wholly excluded from the barrel; and the remainder of the carcass must be cut into pieces of ten pounds each as near as may be, so that twenty pieces will make a barrel of 200 pounds weight of Navy Beef.

The Pork must be corn-fed and well fattened; all the skulls, feet and hoofs, &c. must be wholly excluded from the barrel, and the remainder of the Hog must be cut into pieces of eight pounds each as near as may be, so that 25 pieces will make a barrel of 200 pounds weight of Navy Pork.

The whole quantity of the said Beef and Pork must be perfectly salted in the first instance with, and afterwards packed with a sufficient quantity of Turck's Island, Isle of May, or St. Ubes Salt, and no other, to ensure its preservation, with five ounces of pure Salt-petre to each and every barrel. The barrels in which the said Beef and Pork is to be packed must be made of the best seasoned heart of white oak or white ash, free from sap, with one iron hoop on each chime, and otherwise fully and substantially hooped, and each barrel must be branded on its head 'Navy Beef' or 'Navy Pork' with the contractor's name and the year when packed.

All the said Beef and Pork, on delivery at the respective Navy Yards, must be subjected to the test and inspection of some person Inspector of the State within which it is to be delivered, who shall be selected by the Commandant of the Yard at the place of delivery, without any charge to the United States therefor; and, when inspected in said manner, the contractor must put the barrels in good shipping order, or the Beef and Pork will not be received.

Bidders are required to state their prices separately for the Beef and for the Pork, and if they offer to furnish at more than one Yard, then separately for each Yard. They are also required to give their names, their residence, and the names and residence of their sureties, minutely, and must transmit their bid, and endorsed 'Offers to furnish Navy Beef' or 'Navy Pork' for the year 1830.

The Commissioners of the Navy are at liberty to take the offers of a bidder for one Yard, or for the articles deliverable at any one Yard, or in greater proportions, if such bids be the lowest.

Any bid not made in conformity to this advertisement, or not received within the limited time, will not be opened.

The parts of the animal to be excluded from the barrel will be particularly described in drawings which will form part of the contracts. Persons desiring information upon the subject with an intention to bid, may obtain it, by seasonable application to the Board.

It to be published twice a week in the National Intelligencer, United States Telegraph, Baltimore Patriot, Baltimore American Democratic Press, National Gazette, New York Commercial Advertiser, Boston Patriot, New England Palladium, Portsmouth New Hampshire Journal, Providence Patriot, Hartford Mercury, Raleigh Register, Raleigh Star, Halifax Minerva, Norfolk Beacon, Richmond Enquirer, Ohio Monitor, Cincinnati Gazette, Nashville Whig, Nashville Republican, Kentucky Gazette, Kentucky Argus and Missouri Republican. June 23. 22—1d

#### Notice,

IS HEREBY GIVEN to those indebted to the Firm of A. A. B. Smith & Co. to come forward and settle their respective dues, or they may expect to settle with an officer, as no longer indulgence can be given. GEO. R. REESE, TRUSTEE. Halifax, June 9, 1829. 1f—10

#### STOLEN,

FROM the subscriber, on the night of the 20th of May last, a large Bay MARE, five feet two or three inches high, nine or ten years old, with weak eyes and a very notable scar on one of her hind legs. Any information respecting said mare will be thankfully received. JOHN CROWELL. Halifax, Co. June 8, 1829. 1f—10

The Tarboro' Free Press will insert the above three times.